

CCAFS NUI Galway Science Meeting

Galway, 23 – 28<sup>th</sup> April 2017

# NEW DATA SHOWING GENDER IMPACTS

Gender differences in farmer uptake  
of CSA

# I. Gender results in:

1. Adoption of CSA technologies and practices
2. Benefits from CSA Training
3. Access to and use of climate information

## Percent of men and women adopting CSA practices

	Nyando, Kenya		Wote, Kenya		Rakai, Uganda		Kaffrine, Senegal	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Agroforestry	33	25	70	93	90	93	96	95
Terraces/bunds	45	41	95	98	56	60	34	23
Water harvesting	37	22	28	31	30	8	4	0
Irrigation	21	14	9	10	21	29	6	6
Zai/Planting pits	48	26	6	7	11	17	0	20
Crop residue mulching	92	67	75	87	100	95	85	82
Composting	63	24	28	30	33	21	16	10
Manure management	79	57	85	84	57	72	96	96
Efficient use of fertilizer	60	56	0	13	34	50	80	74
Improved HYVs	87	82	91	99	22	56	78	59
Improved STVs	60	30	92	99	55	60	67	45
No/min tillage	47	18	8	0	21	48	58	50
Improved grain storage	32	18	66	49	62	48	70	67
Improved stoves	36	34	29	35	37	33	14	17
Improved feed management	42	23	65	36	71	22	83	88
Destocking	43	29	40	25	32	10	20	16
Cover cropping	60	48	38	0	17	5	85	65
Tolerant livestock	43	50	47	65	2	13	0	20
Rangeland management	78	33	41	33	5	1	57	55

CCAFS/IFPRI/ILRI Gender Survey 2012, in Twyman et al, 2014

# CSA TECHNOLOGY / PRACTICE UPTAKE



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# TRAINING WOMEN IN RICE FARMING IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Table 16. Women's perceptions on their social position in the family (n=92)

Item	Count	%
Women's social position in the family increases when she does farming after training as compared with before		
Increased	69	75
Not increased	23	25
Total	92	100
Husband, children and other family members increase their respect to wife when wife does farming and obtain high rice productivity and income as compared with before		
Increased	77	84
Not increased	15	16
Total	92	100
Change in wife's confidence when discussing with male family members, husband about farming technologies as compared with before		
Increased	80	87
Not increased	12	13
Total	92	100
Family members as husband, children and other members listen to wife when wife talks about farming as compared with before		
Increased	79	86
Not increased	13	14
Total	92	100

Women need different channels and types of information  
(Senegal 2011, 2012) (Tall et al, 2014)

E. g. Use of climate information in CSVs in Ghana, 2016  
(Partey, forthcoming)

- ▶ 85.2% (representing 767) farmers were aware of climate change and its implications for their agriculture and other livelihood activities, with little difference in perception between men and women
- ▶ Women tended to have less access to mobile phones
- ▶ Gender a determinant of uptake and use of climate information: men were 39.4% less likely to use climate information than women.